



Georgetown University
Health Policy Institute
CENTER FOR CHILDREN
AND FAMILIES

Medicaid Learning Lab



Session 12:

The Child Core Set and Measuring the Quality of Health Care
in Medicaid and CHIP

Tricia Brooks
Aubrianna Osorio
05-19-2022

Session 12:

The Child Core Set and Measuring the Quality of Health Care in Medicaid and CHIP

- Basics of Quality Measurement
- The Child Core Set of Health Care Quality in Medicaid and CHIP
- State Managed Care Quality Strategy
- Managed care plan Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement Program (QAPI)
- Health Plan External Quality Review
- How these elements inform the MCO procurement process
- Resources

Why Measure Quality?

- Create an effective and efficient health system
 - Assure access to services
 - Improve quality of services
 - Enhance enrollee experience
 - Reduce unnecessary costs/waste
- Not just a data collection and reporting exercise
- Data should be used to:
 - Identify opportunities and establish priority areas for improvement in the state's quality strategy
 - Measure progress on quality improvement (QI) initiatives
 - Assess and compare health plan performance
 - Address health disparities



What are quality measures?

- Tools that help us measure or quantify:
 - Health care processes,
 - Outcomes
 - Patient perceptions
 - Organization structure/systems
- Also known as performance measures
- Primary purpose should be to identify improvement opportunities

What is a measure steward?

- An individual or organization that “owns” a measure and is responsible for maintaining it.
- Stewards are responsible for:
 - Measure specifications
 - Measure testing
 - Periodic review and updates
- Measure stewards are often measure developers but not always
- For example: NCQA, NQF, CDC

Types of Measures

Structural

- Evaluates infra-structure, (e.g., systems, personnel and facilities)
- Example: has the MCO specified the state's periodicity schedule for well child care?



A table titled "Bright Futures Preventive Services Prompting Sheet" from the American Academy of Pediatrics. It lists various preventive services such as "Establish a relationship with the child's primary care provider," "Assess child's weight and height," "Assess child's diet and nutrition," "Assess child's oral health," "Assess child's hearing and vision," "Assess child's immunization status," "Assess child's mental health," "Assess child's social and emotional development," "Assess child's safety and injury prevention," "Assess child's tobacco, alcohol, and drug use," "Assess child's sexual and reproductive health," "Assess child's substance use," "Assess child's violence and gun safety," "Assess child's elder abuse and neglect," "Assess child's elder self-neglect," "Assess child's elder financial abuse," "Assess child's elder caregiver stress and support," "Assess child's elder caregiver safety and injury prevention," "Assess child's elder caregiver substance use," "Assess child's elder caregiver sexual and reproductive health," "Assess child's elder caregiver tobacco, alcohol, and drug use," "Assess child's elder caregiver violence and gun safety," "Assess child's elder caregiver elder abuse and neglect," "Assess child's elder caregiver elder self-neglect," "Assess child's elder caregiver elder financial abuse," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver stress and support," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver safety and injury prevention," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver substance use," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver sexual and reproductive health," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver tobacco, alcohol, and drug use," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver violence and gun safety," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver elder abuse and neglect," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver elder self-neglect," "Assess child's elder caregiver caregiver elder financial abuse." The table has columns for "Age" (2-5, 6-11, 12-17, 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75+) and "Frequency" (Annual, Biennial, Triennial, Quadrennial, Quintennial, Sexennial, Septennial, Octennial, Decennial, Other).

Process

- Measures system function; determines if services are consistent with care guidelines
- Example: are children diagnosed with asthma receiving controller medications?



Outcome

- Measures change in health or behavior
- Example: has the number of asthma-related E.R. visits for children been reduced?



Patient Experience

- Provides feedback from patient
- Example: does doctor treat you with respect and explain things in an easily understood way?



Quality Measurement/Reporting Prior to Child Core Set

HEDIS

Health Effectiveness Data and Information Set

- Predominant set of performance measures
- Published by National Committee on Quality Assurance
- Used for Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial insurance
- Many providers already collecting data
- Fewer child/youth specific measures
- More process than outcome focused

CAHPS

Consumer Assessment of Health Care Providers/Systems

- Patient satisfaction with providers or plans
- Developed by AHRQ
- Consumers and patients report on their experience with health care
- Different versions for commercial insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid
- Supplement for children with chronic conditions

EPSDT Reporting

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment Services in Medicaid

- Reported on CMS Form 416
- Required of all states for Medicaid and M-CHIP
- Age breakdowns
- Reports enrollment, screenings, and select services
- Most recent EPSDT data = [2019](#)

2009 CHIP Reauthorization Act Launched New Child Quality Initiative

- Develop and update a set of standardized, evidence-based measures which states report (Child Core Set) for Medicaid, CHIP or the two coverage sources combined
- Improve the mechanism states use to report quality measures to CMS
- Provide technical assistance to states
- Publish Annual Report on Child Health Quality
- Funded quality improvement grants
- Created Pediatric Quality Measures Program
- The ACA also called for an Adult Core Set



The Evolution of the Core Sets

- Annually, the core sets are reviewed by a cross-sector workgroup
- Measures are considered for addition or removal
- Measures must meet specific technical requirements for consideration
- To be recommended for, measures must receive a 2/3's vote from the workgroup
- CMS makes final decision

Child Core Set Measures Categorized in 6 Domains

- Primary Care Access & Preventive Care
- Maternal and Perinatal Health
- Care of Acute & Chronic Conditions
- Behavioral Health Care
- Dental and Oral Health Services
- Experience of Care (CAHPS)

Adult Core Set Also:

- Includes Care Coordination and Long Term Services & Supports
- Excludes Dental and Oral Health Services

Are states ready for mandatory reporting?

Reporting is Currently Voluntary

- Reporting has improved over time; in 2020:
 - The median = 19 of 24 measures
 - 16 states reported at least 22 measures
 - 4 states reported 10 or fewer measures
- Reporting becomes **mandatory** starting in FY 2024
 - All Child Core Set Measures
 - Adult Behavioral Health Measures

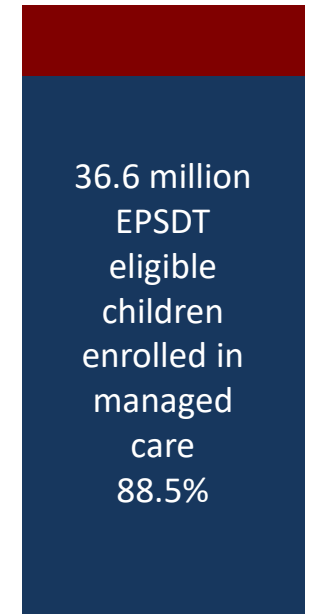
Key Questions

- CMS has yet to issue guidance or rulemaking on mandatory reporting
- Will states be required to disaggregate data?
 - Race and ethnicity?
 - By managed care entity?
- Is there a phase in period for new measures?
- Will CMS use T-MSIS data to calculate measures on behalf of states?

States Must Have Managed Care Quality Strategy

- A written strategy for assessing and improving the quality of managed care
- Provides comprehensive details about the state's managed care programs and its oversight and quality assurance
- Must be reviewed at least every 3 years and updated after significant changes
- Requires input from Medicaid advisory committee and tribal organizations, if applicable
- Their must be an opportunity for public comments and rthe strategy requires CMS review
- Strategy, updates, and all reviews must be posted on state website

Of 41.4 million EPSDT eligible children, >88% were enrolled in managed care in FY 2019



Source: Form 416 Reporting

State Managed Care Quality Strategy Specifics

- Network adequacy standards
- Quality improvement goals
- Quality metrics and performance targets
- Quality measures and performance outcomes to be publicly posted
- Description of performance improvement projects
- Arrangements for External Quality Review (EQR)
- How the plan will address health disparities
- Mechanisms relating to services for individuals with special health care needs or receiving LTSS
- How the state defines “significant change”

State Managed Contracts and Quality

Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement Program (QAPI)

- Identifies standard performance measures
- Requires collection and submission of performance data
- Includes mechanisms to
 - detect both underutilization and overutilization
 - identify and assess quality and appropriateness of care for people:
 - With special health care needs
 - Receiving LTSS and HCBS

Performance Improvement Projects (PIPs)

- Must use objective quality indicators
- Implement interventions to achieve improvements in access and quality
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions based on the quality indicators
- Plan and initiate activities for increasing or sustaining improvement

Health Plan External Quality Review (EQR)

- States must contract with one or more EQROs
 - That meet specific qualifications regarding competence, financial security and independence
 - Secured through open, competitive procurement process
- EQROs must:
 - Compile and review all collected data and prepare the annual technical report
 - Use specific quality review protocols
- Reports must be submitted to CMS but lack standardization and detail
 - States cannot substantively revise the content without evidence of error or omission
- Applies to:
 - Managed Care Organizations (MCO),
 - Prepaid Inpatient Hospital Plans (PHIP),
 - Health Insuring Organizations (HIO)
- Some requirements apply to certain:
 - Primary Care Case Management (PCCM)

Mandatory EQR Activities

- Validation of Performance Improvement Plans (PIPs)
- Validation of required performance measures
- Review of compliance with managed care and QAPI standards every 3 years
- **Validation of network adequacy every 12 months***

Optional EQR Activities

- Validation of encounter data
- Administration or validation of consumer/provider surveys
- Calculation of additional performance measures
- Conduct additional PIPs
- Conduct special studies
- **Assist with MC Quality Rating System***

EQR is A Key Tool

- A required activity for more than a decade
- Has not always lived up to potential; but now stronger
- Improves data transparency and timeliness
- Hold MC plans accountable for performance expectations
- Provides states with financial incentives to innovate quality activities

Creative Ways to Use EQR

- Test a new measure or a consumer survey
- Direct testing of encounter data submitted by the health plans
- Stratification of quality data to examine health disparities
- Conduct studies on quality that focus on a particular aspect of clinical or nonclinical services at a point in time

The Quality Strategy and MCO Procurement Process Cycle



Resources

- [CCF: Measuring and Improving Health Care Quality for Children in Medicaid and CHIP: A Primer for Child Health Stakeholders.](#)
- [Medicaid/CHIP Managed Care Regulations: Assuring Quality](#)
- [Quality Measures: How They Are Developed, Used, and Maintained](#)
- [National Quality Forum Glossary of Terms](#)
- Medicaid.gov [Quality Measure Resources](#)
- [Annual Core Set Review Process and Archives](#)
- [NHeLP Medicaid External Quality Review: An Updated Overview](#)
- MACPAC Report on [State Readiness to Report Mandatory Core Set Measures](#)

For More Information

Center for Children and Families website

- ccf.georgetown.edu

Say Ahhh! Our child health policy blog

- <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/blog/>

Children's Health Care Report Card
Interactive Data Hub -

- <https://kidshealthcarereport.ccf.georgetown.edu/>